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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... dep.	6.41	9.15	10.38	12.00	1.18	4.34	5.37	7.09
Yamati ... dep.	6.51	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.37	7.20
Shatin ... dep.	7.08	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.50	7.32
Tai Po ... dep.	7.17	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.03	7.45
Tai Po Market ... dep.	7.22	9.57	11.08	12.38	1.56	5.12	6.07	7.49
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17	7.59
Shenag Shui ... dep.	7.38	10.13	11.23	12.52	2.10	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chui ... arr.	7.44	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chui ... dep.	7.22	8.06	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.12	6.03
Shenag Shui ... dep.	7.29	8.13	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.43	5.19	6.12
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	8.18	10.43	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23	6.17
Tai Po Market ... dep.	7.43	8.29	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33	6.27
Tai Po ... dep.	7.47	8.34	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.08	5.37	6.31
Shatin ... dep.	8.00	8.47	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50	6.44
Yamati ... dep.	8.14	8.59	11.28	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02	6.56
Kowloon ... arr.	8.28	9.09	11.36	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.10	7.04

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CAN LANCASHIRE COMPETE? A COTTON PROBLEM.

[BY G. WARD PRICE.]

Of greatest importance for the British cotton industry are the developments and present taking place in Northern Italy.

While the output of Lancashire looms is reduced to 65 per cent. of their pre-war production, and her mills are working only 50 hours a week, a visit to the industrial area of Italy has shown me the Italian cotton trade enjoying rapid expansion at the expense of our own.

During the last two or three years Italian textile manufacturers have almost completely driven out foreign goods from their own country, and they are now beginning to export their produce to compete with ours in other parts of the world.

Not only has the output of Italian wool and cotton fabrics greatly increased, but the mass production is being organised of an improved form of "artificial silk," that new fibre prepared from wood-pulp, which, by reason of its low cost and wide utility, would be better named "artificial cotton."

Fifty years ago it would have seemed to our prosperous British manufacturers a fantastic suggestion that Italy should ever engage in competition with the British textile trade. Yet this is now a fact plainly vouched for by Italian statistics of imports and exports. Furthermore, the same process is going on in Belgium and the reconstructed area of Northern France, while a similar challenge from the German cotton industry may be looked for as soon as that country has been set upon its feet, by the good offices of the British Government.

Inquiries which I made in Milan, the centre of the Italian cotton trade, reveal that Italian manufacturers can already produce the coarser kinds of cotton-cloth 10 per cent. cheaper than British firms.

Italian cotton merchants informed me that the only English yarn at present being sold in Italy is produced and exported at a loss by Lancashire spinners in order to avoid stopping their mills.

It is a significant fact that all this undermining of our once thriving cotton industry is being carried on by protected countries behind the shelter of their tariff barriers. Yet Lancashire still clings fast to the nineteenth century fetish of Free Trade, heedless of the ruin which, under this system, has befallen the sister textile industry of silk, formerly so flourishing in England.

THE FREE TRADE FALLACY.

The truth is that for two generations past British cotton manufacturers and operatives have been entirely wrong in ascribing their past prosperity to Free Trade. Lancashire's fortunes were founded not upon Free Trade, but upon our close political connection with India. Through this we had direct access to the greatest cotton-consuming market in the world—a privileged position which recent British Governments have been deliberately working to destroy.

In quantity the cotton output of Italy may still be relatively small by the side of England's. The all-important fact is that it rapidly increases while our own declines. Our old virtual monopoly of manufacture is disappearing. If Lancashire is unable to meet against the new foreign competition of which Italy furnishes so striking an example, she may be reduced ere long to the production only of those finer "counts" for which her damp climate especially fits her, and to the dyeing, printing, and finishing processes in which the possession of cheap coal gives her advantage.

Figures of the twenty largest Italian cotton concerns which I have obtained show a record of dividends for the past three years ranging from 6 to 25 per cent., in many cases accompanied by substantial distribution of "bonus" shares. On the other hand, 200 Lancashire cotton firms pay no dividends at all.

There is no mystery about the reason why the Italian cotton industry thus makes progress while our own stagnates. Italy is unhampered by the high costs of production and the extravagant taxation, both national and municipal, which are crushing British trade.

Women cotton operatives in Italy are paid 2s. 6d. a day; men get 4s. a day. In Lancashire the rate of wages is more than twice as high. But though good wages are most desirable if an industry can stand them, they are of dubious advantage when, in order to pay them, it is obliged to run on half-time.

There can be no doubt that much of the machinery in British cotton mills needs renewal, whereas there are few cotton factories in Italy whose equipment is more than ten to fifteen years old. Land values, too, are far higher with us than abroad. A mill-owner who was enlarging his factory on the outskirts of Milan, the chief Italian cotton-city, told me that he had bought the requisite additional land at sixpence a square yard.

OUR CRUSHING RATES AND TAXES.

Moreover, Italian cotton concerns have to bear nothing like the crushing burden of rates and taxes that cripples British industries. In Milan the rates on factory property are not more than 4s. in the pound. With us not only are rating assessments excessive and the rates often 12s. or 14s. in the pound, but the burden is one which constantly increases in geometrical progression, for, as mills in any given locality close down, an additional share of the rates is thrown upon those which remain open.

With such overhead charges as these it is evident that a 24-hours week means nothing less than lingering death for the Lancashire cotton trade.

The urgent crisis which confronts Lancashire is thus of a double character. It arises from growing competition abroad and excessive cost of production at home. What plans are being made to meet it by the men of Lancashire, renowned for their soundness of judgment and energy of action? What are British cotton merchants doing to prevent the loss of

our historic Eastern markets following upon that of our European trade?

The remedy generally invoked for the stagnation in the cotton business is larger cotton crops, and cheaper cotton. The idea of salvation through cheap cotton is a dangerous delusion.

Even if we could get back to average American crops of 13,000,000 bales, Lancashire would not obtain the cheaper cotton that she sighs for. The competitive buying of these new foreign industries, with their cheap labour, would keep the price of the raw material high.

And, according to expert opinion, a succession of big crops is not to be looked for. In the *International Cotton Bulletin* of last June, Mr. Joseph A. Becker, Statistician of the United States Government Bureau of Agricultural Economics, says:—

"The expected average production in the near future is 10,800,000 bales."

One is driven back, then, upon the conclusion that salvation for the enfeebled British cotton trade can come only from within. These factors of high production costs and heavy taxation which drag it downward are within our own control. And this long-established industry of ours has certain strong advantages in the struggle to which foreign rivals are now forcing it. British cotton workers have a skill unequalled in Europe, inherited from two generations of highly trained operatives. The pre-eminence of our trade associations is still unrivalled. The immense asset of our Indian connection remains, though its retention has been gravely imperilled by a series of political blunders. In banking facilities we are better off than any of our new rivals. And the old spirit of energy and enterprise that built up our once gigantic trade has not vanished from the nation.

No one outside the cotton industry would presume to offer suggestions as to how the decay that has set in may best be checked. But the public has a right to know what is being done to save from the competition of cheap foreign production this vital British export trade, whose help we more than ever need to meet our increasing bill for imported food.—*Daily Mail*.

GERMAN CREDIT INSURANCE.

According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Lloyd's have made the first contract for credit insurances for Germany. A foreign consortium is concerned whose risks in other business are also insured at Lloyd's.

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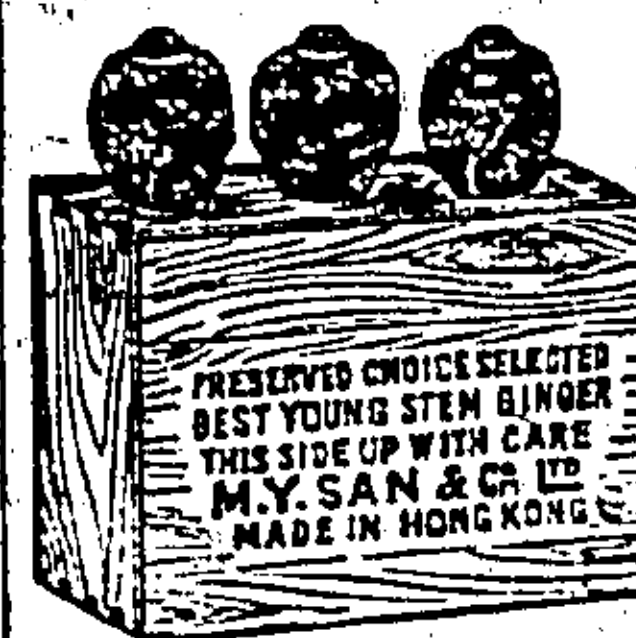
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While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and, as this building in process obtains, it keeps packing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber developing more power with every mile the motor is drawn.

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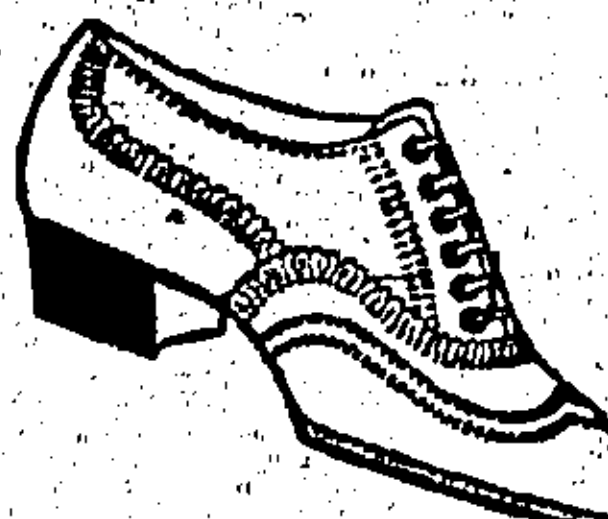
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ARMS SMUGGLING.

AMERICAN QUARTERMASTER
CHARGED.

Mention was made in our issue of yesterday that an American quartermaster had been detained by the authorities for unlawfully possessing arms and ammunition which were found in a parcel he was carrying.

Yesterday at the Kowloon Magistracy, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, William Earl Hastings, quartermaster of the s.s. *President McKinley*, was charged with the possession of one Smith and Wesson revolver, one Luger pistol and 321 rounds of ammunition.

A Chinese revenue officer stated that about 10.30 a.m. on the 22nd September he saw the defendant, going towards the Kowloon Godowns from the No. 1 wharf. When defendant passed him, witness followed and told him that he wished to search him. Defendant replied saying he was taking "it" (he did not say what "it" was) to the Hongkong Police Station. Witness then told him that he would take him straight to the Revenue Inspector, and after placing him in custody he took him to Revenue Officer Lannigan's office, where, when searched, five parcels containing the arms and ammunition were found under his belt, next to his skin.

Revenue Officer Lannigan stated that when he asked defendant if he had any arms on him, he replied in the affirmative. Defendant then took from his waist, beneath his shirt, the five parcels. Asked where he got the parcels from, defendant said they were given him by a Chinese employed in the stevedore department who asked him to take them ashore. With defendant, witness went back to the ship to find this man, who, defendant said, was the No. 1 butcher, but he could not be found. Another visit in the afternoon was equally without success.

Nels Doskeland, another quartermaster, who was permitted to give evidence before the prosecution closed, on account of the ship soon leaving port, stated that defendant occupied the same cabin as he did. He was with him in the cabin on September 22nd, and when defendant left he saw a Chinese, outside the Chinese quarters, hand him four or five parcels. The case was adjourned.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

THE LIEUT. GENERALISSIMO.

Canton has received no report regarding the rumour that General Tang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, whose co-operation Dr. Sun Yat-sen sought to procure by offering him the post of Lieutenant Generalissimo, has been assassinated. General Tang is regarded as an anti-Peking militarist on the side of General Chang Tso-lin of Mukden, who is now making war against Peking.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

It is stated that Mr. Hu Han-min, the Governor-designate of Canton, will assume office in succession to Mr. Liao Chong-ho, after the 23rd of September, provided that he is able to rally enough troops to back him up by that time. He has so far, only the backing of the Kwangsi-ite mercenaries, the Yunnanese having up to date failed to give him the desired assurance. Moreover, the Canton merchants will not resume regular payment of taxes to the Canton authorities until the arms question is settled.

THE MAYOR.

The more influential merchants of Canton have not yet sent their congratulations to General Li Fook-lum, whom Dr. Sun has appointed as Mayor of Canton to succeed his son, Mr. Sun Fo. Until he has some indication of the support of the local merchants the new mayor will hesitate to assume office.

"THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION."

Since his arrival at Shikwan, 140 miles north of Canton, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been unable to advance further. His enemy, General Wu Pei-fu's detachments under Feng Pun-jen, is blocking him by remaining at Nan-yang, while Generals Ma Chi and Chao Heng-te, also supporting Peking, will make his march through Hunan impossible. It is most likely that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will remain where he now is, in Shikwan, with Canton as his last hope, provided that General Chen Ching-ming will make peace with him. So far General Chen has no intention to compromise with him, unless Dr. Sun will submit to at least part of the terms set down by him.

SHE LOVED ANOTHER.

AVOIDING A HATED MARRIAGE.

A pitiful story is reported of a girl who committed suicide last week by jumping overboard a steamer on the Canton-Macao service.

The steamer *Hong Ching*, bound for Macao, was nearing the Boca Tigra Forts, when a great commotion among the passengers in the stern was heard. It transpired that a neatly dressed girl, not more than 20 years of age, had jumped overboard after crying out a man's name several times, which was later assumed to be that of her lover. Efforts were immediately made by the steamer to pick up the girl, but after a long search no trace of her was found. Among her scanty baggage a letter was found addressed to her in Shikwan. It revealed that the tragedy was the result of her forthcoming marriage to a man, not of her choice, by her parents. She loved another. *Canton Gazette.*

LOCAL SPORT.

ARMY-FOOTBALL.

FINAL OF THE MONTAGUE-BATES
PLATOON CUP.
DRUMS AND SIGNALLERS, 3; RIGHT SECTION
MACHINE-GUN PLATOON, 1.

Practically the whole of the Garrison turned out to witness the final game in the East Surrey's competition for the Montague-Bates Challenge cup between the Drum and Signallers and the Right Section Machine-Gun Platoon on the Murray Parade ground last evening.

Col. F. S. Montague-Bates, the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regt. set the ball in motion, and from the outset both teams showed great enthusiasm. After each side had paid a visit to their opponents' goal, Carter put the Drums ahead with a fine shot from fifteen yards range. After this the Machine-gun Platoon took up the attack but wild shooting prevented any score. Humberstone came through from the halfway line but his shot was met by Lemar and cleared. The Gunners then asserted themselves and Robinson ended a brilliant run by sending the ball past Bayard and making the score one all.

The Machine-gun Platoon again attacked, and Robinson with a fast scoring shot saw his effort nullified by a brilliant save by Bayard. The Gunners for a time attacked persistently, but wild shooting kept the score down. Robinson again got through, and should have put his side ahead, but, from close range, he sent the ball against the cross-bar. The next visit by Robinson saw the ball go over the bar when nicely placed. Half-time came with the scores one goal all.

Both teams played strenuous football, but the kicking was extremely wild, the Machine-gunners having had much the better of the game and were rather unlucky not to have been in the lead. The Drums were the first to become dangerous in the second-half, but Parker shot over the bar. Played continued to be fast and interesting, the Drums showing better football. Carter put the Drums in front after a brilliant run, his shot giving Harris no chance. After a brief visit by the Machine-gunners, the Drums forced a corner and Freestone put the issue beyond doubt when he headed the ball into the net, giving Harris no chance. A ding-dong struggle ensued, but the final whistle left the Drums and Signallers worthy winners of a well contested game by three goals to one.

Teams:—

Drums and Signallers.—Bayard, H. Parker and Cooper; Mumby, Freestone and Aylward; Burridge, C. Parker, Humberstone, Hutchins and Carter.
Right Section Machine-gun Platoon.—Harris; Bellard and Jordan; Finbow, McGravy and Lemar; Ryan, Histed, Robinson, Jackson and Dewbury.
Referee: Mr. F. Smith.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI.

A cable has been received by Mr. L. S. Greenhill, Hon. Secretary to the Hongkong Cricket Club, stating that it is practically certain that a team representing the Straits Settlements will leave for Hongkong on November 5th or 6th. This means that the prospects of a triangular tournament between Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai during Armistice week are exceedingly bright.

The suggested dates for the Interport matches are as follows:—
November 14th and 15th.—Shanghai v. Hongkong.
November 17th and 18th.—Shanghai v. Straits Settlements.
November 19th and 20th.—Straits Settlements v. Hongkong.

The first interport trial match takes place on the Club ground on October 3rd (Saturday).

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A Pool Shoot was held on Monday, the 22nd inst., in Miniature Range of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. Over 24 members of the Scottish Company competed for a silver cigarette case presented by Mr. A. K. Henderson and the winner was Pte. Cuthill with a score of 30, Sgt. Smyth 2nd with 27, and Pte. R. Henderson 3rd with 24th. This is the first of many of such competitions which will be held during the season and they afford excellent practice for aiming and quickness in handling of arms.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Bogey Competition (Fanning) on the 20th to 22nd September resulted in a tie between W. Lang, G. W. Sewell and C. C. Stark—all "one down"—(34 entries).

CINEMA EQUIPMENT SOLD.

LOW PRICES REALISED AT A
SINGAPORE SHERIFF'S SALE.

A sheriff's sale of the cinematograph equipment of the Winther Research Expedition was held at the offices of Estates and Trust Agencies at Singapore recent.

There were a number of small buyers, but practically all the equipment was bought up by one bidder. The total amount realised was about \$3,700, and the *Straits Times* was informed by one who has been long connected with the moving picture industry that the cameras and other equipment would have realised \$12,000 (Straits) in Los Angeles without any difficulty. One lot of chemicals which was worth \$200 elsewhere went for \$8. It appears that there is no market for this kind of article in the East, with the probable exception of Japan.

The Winther Research Expedition arrived at Singapore in May from Los Angeles. It included about twenty people of all professions, and its object was to take educational films in the Dutch Indies. Owing to the sudden drying-up of the source of financial supply, its members were stranded in Singapore, and they had to make their way back to America as best they could. The leader, and business manager of the expedition, however, are still in Singapore.

HAY AND STRAW PACKING.

NEW REGULATIONS IN CANADA.

An order has been issued under the Canadian Animal Contagious Diseases Act prohibiting from all countries except the United States on and after October 1st, 1924, the importation into Canada of merchandise packed in hay, straw, or other fodders, unless such merchandise is accompanied by a certificate from a properly qualified veterinary officer of the country of origin that such hay, straw, or other fodder has been grown, and stored, and the merchandise packed in a district not infected with foot and mouth disease, or that the hay, straw, or other fodder used in packing such merchandise has been thoroughly disinfected.

In the absence of such certificates, the merchandise will be unpacked and the packing to be destroyed under supervision of an officer of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the cost to be borne by the shipper.

THE "TAITACK" OPIUM CASE.

DEFENCE OBJECTS TO FURTHER
REMANDS.

Another week's remand was ordered by Mr. Lindsell yesterday at the Central Magistracy in the case in which a Chinese merchant of Bonham Strand is charged with unlawfully importing over a million dollars' worth of opium into China (in connection with which the a.s. *Taitack* is now being detained by the port authorities).

The police stated that further papers seized in the case had to be gone into.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared for the defence, said that he must strenuously oppose to any further remand after next week. He had been told by Mr. Nihill on the last occasion that a fortnight's remand was all that would be required by the Crown to prepare its case.

His Worship said he expected to fix a date for the hearing next week, and authorised the prosecuting police officer to inform the Crown Solicitor to that effect.

H.M.S. "PEGASUS" FOR HONGKONG.

The seaplane carrier, H.M.S. *Pegasus*, which has been in Straits waters for some time with five seaplanes, is leaving for Hongkong with the seaplanes about the middle of next month and will remain here, the *Straits Times* says, until January. The *Pegasus* has been carrying out survey work in Malayan waters and the aircraft have made many flights collecting data of conditions in those waters. Recently flights were made to Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

That there are thrills concealed in the prosaic motor truck, as well as in the graceful lines of the racing motor-car is proved by Wallace Reid's latest picture, "What Your Hurry?" which comes to the Coronet Theatre this evening as the feature attraction for the next three days.

As "Dusty" Rhodes, motor car racer, the breezy star wins a race, but fails to impress Patrick MacMurrin, whom "Dusty" hopes to have a father-in-law. Pat is the manufacturer of Pakro trucks. "Dusty" tries to demonstrate his worth as publicity man for the Pakro, but only succeeds in offending Pat still more. However, when a big irrigation dam threatens to yield under the strain of a raging storm and to bring disaster upon the valley below, "Dusty" not only shows his own mettle but also brings Pakro trucks to the fore. "What Your Hurry?" is the work of Byron Morgan, who also wrote "The Roaring Road," and "Excuse My Dust." Lois Wilson was never more charming as the leading woman. Charles Ogle and Clarence Burton are also in the cast. The picture which is a Paramount production, was directed by Sam Wood.

BIBLE AS EDUCATOR.

ITS FUTURE IN THE SCHOOL.

A striking reference to the educative power of the Bible and to its place in the schoolroom of the future was made on Aug. 7th by Mr. W. Hughes Jones, who resumed his lectures on "History" at the Holborn Restaurant to members attending the City of London Vacation Course in Education.

"The history teacher of the future has great opportunities," he declared, "and he will not waste his time with stories of burnt cakes and the 'White Ship' but will teach the philosophy of progress, and the book in his hand will be the Bible. The twentieth century is going to see the Bible become a great educational force as it has ever been, if not a greater, and it will be a text-book on English and geography as well. The teaching of world history means bringing the Bible constantly into the history class-room, for it throws a surer light on the historic development of Western civilisation than any primary source we possess. The twentieth-century child will read Genesis in order to understand his civilisation in its nomadic stages, the Book of Kings for civilisation in its agricultural stage; the Psalms for their scenic background; and he will recreate his world in its early cultural state from the amazingly correct pen-pictures in the Old Testament of everyday life in Egypt, Babylon, and Assyria.

VALUE OF PSYCHOLOGY.
Mr. Frank Boscoe, continuing his lectures on "Psychology" said that psycho-analysis was being applied by people who had no sort of claim to deal with it except impudence. There was an amazing amount of humbug in connection with its practice, and teachers would not benefit much from its study. On the other hand, the new or "group" psychology contained one or two useful suggestions. There was one stupid form of suggestion that teachers ought to avoid. It consisted of telling a boy that he was a "dud." When a teacher said, "Jones, you are a dud," Jones began to think he was a dud. He told his parents so and began to discover its advantages, namely, that less was expected of him than of the other fellows. It was seen inbred in Jones that he was intellectually inferior, and in an enormous number of cases this was not true. The boy went out to business, proved himself able and very probably secured a commercial success.

Mr. Greening Lambourn, who lectured on "English," said that good English was, above all, clear English, and required clear thinking. There was an idea abroad that the more facts we used the more power we had, and in school instruction there was no room for poetry. Poetry did not make men wise, as the world counted wisdom. Nevertheless, knowledge was no more power than petrol was power. It only became a motive force when it was fired; it did not educate him.

HE ROTOSCOPE.

INVENTION TO DETECT FLAWS IN
MOVING MACHINERY.

Mr. A. J. Ashdown, of Letchworth, Herts, shares with another inventor the first prize awarded at the Exhibition of Inventions which concluded recently at Aldwych House, W.C.

Mr. Ashdown showed his invention, which he calls the Rotoscope, to a *Daily Mail* reporter, and explained that by its use it is possible to observe in detail the most intricate machinery as though it were stationary, although in reality moving at its highest speed. Any defect would at once become visible without the engine being stopped.

Nothing, Mr. Ashdown asserts, can escape the observant eye aided by the Rotoscope, from the operation of a sewing machine to the milling of flour. The invention also permits bright objects, such as arc-lamps and furnaces, to be viewed without strain on the eyesight.

Apart from its application to engineering, Mr. Ashdown states that interesting results have been achieved in the study of the movement of insects' wings, wave propagation, the dropping of water, and in other directions.

NEW GERMAN CAR. RUN ON CRUDE OIL.

The Wernigerode Motor Works and the Borsdorf Metal Works have produced a 6-18-h.p. motor car which, it is claimed, can be run on crude oil at a cost of 3s. per 100 miles. It is protected by 20 German and 40 foreign patents.

Professor A. M. Low interviewed with regard to this report that there is no reason why practically every motor engine should not be adaptable to this fuel if drivers were prepared to sacrifice cleanliness of engine, ease of starting, and general comfort to cheapness. This fuel would make motoring very cheap. The disadvantages of the crude oil-consuming engine, he said, are:—Weight, bad starting, dirtiness, inconvenience, lack of control.

The German engine, he thought, is a development of the Diesel or semi-Diesel engine.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient of Saigon, in their report dated September 10th, says:—

The position of our market has remained unchanged since our last report. Prices are also about the same, especially as regards rice. A few transactions have been reported with the Philippines.

Broken 1 and 2 mixed are much firmer and there is a strong tendency upwards.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January to 25th August, 1924, is 847,573 tons against 872,936 in 1923. We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$7.15 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon for October-November shipment.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

ANSWERS TO DR. KOCH'S QUESTIONS.

WATER SUPPLY AND THE PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, the President of the Board, Mr. N. L. Smith, presiding. There were also present: The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Mr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. Ozorio, the Medical Officer of Health (Mr. W. W. Pearce) and the Secretary (Mr. G. S. Kennedy, Skipton).

THE SUPPLY OF ANTI-RABIC EMULSION.

WHAT HAPPENS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
Dr. W. V. M. Koch, pursuant to notice, asked:—

"Will the Head of the Sanitary Department inform the Board

(1) Whether Anti-rabic Emulsion is made in this Colony; if not, from where is it procured; and is a sufficient quantity always kept in stock; and where is it stored?

(2) Under what conditions is it distributed when required, for example, by private medical practitioners?

(3) Can it be obtained on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Public Holidays, and what measures must be taken to procure it?"

The CHAIRMAN replied: I am authorised to state on behalf of the Principal Civil Medical Officer that:

(1) Anti-rabic emulsion is made in the Colony. A sufficient quantity to treat 24 cases at one time is kept in stock. It is stored in the Bacteriological Institute.

(2) It is issued on application to the Government Bacteriologist to: (a) Medical Officers for the treatment of patients at the Government Civil Hospital; (b) private Medical Practitioners, the cost being charged in the case of private practitioners.

(3) Yes, on application to the Government Bacteriologist.

Dr. Koch: Supposing the Government Bacteriologist is on holiday on Saturday or Sunday, where is it obtained from?

The CHAIRMAN: The P.C.M.O.'s answer to that part of the question is "Yes."

CALL AT THE CHEMISTS.

Dr. Koch said that it did not seem quite clear as to how it was to be obtained on Saturdays and Sundays and asked if the Chemists could obtain more information on that point.

The CHAIRMAN, while pointing out it was purely the business of the P.C.M.O., said that he would make further enquiries. For the information of the Board he went on to explain that private supplies of anti-rabic emulsion could be obtained as well as the Government supply.

Dr. Koch: Where is the private supply to be obtained from?

The CHAIRMAN: From Watsons.

Dr. Ozorio: Is it fresh?

The CHAIRMAN: I am afraid you will have to enquire at Watsons as to that.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

WHAT IS THE STANDARD OF PURITY ADOPTED?

Dr. W. V. M. Koch, pursuant to notice, asked:—

(1) Is there a standard adopted for judging the Bacteriological purity of the waters of this Colony, including Kowloon?

(2) If so, what is the standard, and how has it been arrived at? Have past as well as present meteorological conditions and other factors been estimated and studied?

(3) Has such examination of these waters always been satisfactory in recent months?

(4) How often are the different waters examined bacteriologically each month?"

The CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, I am authorised to state:

(1) Yes.

(2) *Bacillus coli* absent from 10 c.c. This standard was adopted on the advice of the Government Bacteriologist after consultation with well-known authorities on water both in Great Britain and the Far East. The nature of the latter half of this question is not quite understood, but it is of course recognised that after heavy floods the water is apt to be less satisfactory than it is after storage.

(3) Yes; the answer to this question is contained in the remarks column of the Bacteriologist's reports of which copies have been forwarded to the Board.

(4) Samples from each supply are examined once a month, the samples being taken from: (a) unfiltered or raw water entering the filter bed; (b) filtered water after leaving the filter bed; (c) tap water from the area of distribution.

Dr. Koch said that the answer to the third question did not appear clear to him. He also thought that the Board should have the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health on the questions raised.

The CHAIRMAN: The water supply of the Colony is not really a concern of this Board, and I don't know whether the Medical Officer of Health is prepared to express an opinion.

The Medical Officer of Health: I am not in a position to do so.

THE TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

THE UTILITY OF GENERAL STATEMENTS QUESTIONED.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch, pursuant to notice, asked:—

"In view of the persistence of the occurrence of Typhoid Fever in the Colony are any further efforts being made to trace the possible source of infection?"

The CHAIRMAN called on the Medical Officer of Health to reply.
The Medical Officer of Health said: Enquiries are always made into cases of typhoid fever when notified with a view to eliciting information which may point to the cause of infection and especially with a view to finding a common source of infection in all or any portion of such cases. Since, however, the decline of the epidemic of last July when non-Chinese cases occurred out of all proportion to the relative proportion of Chinese and non-Chinese residents, there has been no evidence of any common source of infection. Even residence in the Colony can not be a common cause for all the cases, as at least twelve cases have been imported since the beginning of August. As regards the resident cases, there is no evidence suggesting that the water as supplied to the people from taps and hydrants is to be blamed for the disease, nor has there been evidence of a contaminated common food supply.

There are certain conditions prevailing in this Colony which by themselves are sufficient to account for the continued presence of typhoid, and in this respect it may be remarked that a table of the incidence of typhoid during nearly eleven years shows that no single month during this period has been without its quota of typhoid cases. These conditions may be summarised as follows:—

The presence of typhoid carriers.
The thousands of "dry privies" with their night-soil exposed in buckets. Overcrowding.

The Chinese method of growing vegetables by watering with liquid urine and diluted comparatively fresh urine.
The handling of food by carriers either after cooking or without cooking.
The use of ice actually in drinks and placed in food, the ice having been handled by possible carriers.

With regard to ice it may be noted that, with a view to testing the quality of ice recently imported from Canton, samples were examined by the Bacteriologist who reported that the quality of the ice was good.

Dr. Koch said he took it from the Medical Officer's reply that the suggestion made previously to the Board that the milk was contaminated no longer held good. It was, he continued, all right to make general statements but the Board wanted something more specific. They would be able to do something in that direction if only they had a laboratory of their own. What they wanted was to look for specific local causes. That was the point he was trying to drive home all the time in urging for a Health Board. He did not blame the Sanitary Board; but things needed altering.

Asked by the CHAIRMAN if he wished to reply to Dr. Koch, the Medical Officer of Health said he would like to make one observation arising out of Dr. Koch's remarks and that was that: he (the M.O.H.) did not retract the least little bit from what he had said in his previous statements regarding typhoid.

THOSE WATER REPORTS.

ONCE CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS.

In accordance with notice given, Dr. Koch moved:

"This Board respectfully requests that the Regular Reports of the Bacteriological and Chemical examination of the waters of the Colony be laid on the Table as soon as issued, for its information and for such criticism as may be called for."

Dr. Koch said that the answers given to his questions showed that it was essential that the bacteriological reports on the water should be laid on the table as soon as they were issued. He also wished to know why the reports were treated as confidential documents.

The CHAIRMAN: They have not been confidential papers for the past four or five months.

Dr. Ozorio said he could distinctly remember seeing one such report from the Colonial Secretary's Office marked "Confidential." He asked why the Board was not allowed to see the reports.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the reason why the documents were marked confidential some time ago was because of certain confidential instructions regarding the water. He saw no reason now why they should continue to be looked upon as confidential papers.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster seconded the resolution, and urged that the information as soon as available should be laid before the Board. It had been the practice of the Water Authority to give fairly prompt information when the report was satisfactory, but when it was unsatisfactory attempts were made to make it satisfactory before it was given. The Principal Medical Officer at a recent meeting of the Board stated that the reports were issued too late for him to make provision for the boiling of water for the troops. The same remark, he thought, could equally apply to the Medical Officer of Health to the Board, should he have any desire to issue instructions regarding the water. He thought the general public should know whether the water was good or bad in order that steps could be taken to boil it. He supported the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

This was all the business before the meeting.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

When the N.Y.K. s.s. *Osaka Maru* was coming into port from Calcutta and Singapore on Monday evening making her way in from the western entrance, she collided with the Chinese-owned steamer *Borneo*, which was made fast to buoy No. A15.

The Japanese Captain reported the accident at the Harbour Office.

The *Borneo* had a few plates stove in above the water line, and the repairs may delay her a day or two. She is on the Hongkong-Haiphong run. The *Osaka Maru* sustained no damage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Although I agree with your correspondent whose letter appeared in your issue of yesterday, that it was an error to call for "more capital at a time when it was not required for the working of the Company, I cannot feel that the means he proposes to adopt, in rehabilitating this stock in the eyes of the investing public, are likely to bear fruit.

The remedy required must be more radical and more general. It lies in checking or, better still, stopping altogether the wild gambling which is being conducted in Ice House Street. The place is crowding rapidly from day to day with ever increasing numbers who apparently find the game profitable.

The ordinary legitimate business which a small market like Hongkong offers, cannot possibly be sufficient to recoup all these gentlemen for their untiring activity which anyone can witness by endeavouring to struggle through Ice House Street during business hours.

Hence the need for the so-called forward business, and its well known evil consequences.

One hears of business being put through for as far forward as March! Now such business is undiluted gambling pure and simple, and as such it should be prohibited and stopped by law.

It can be done very simply with the assistance of the present Stamp Ordinance under which every contract dealing with share transactions must be stamped with an embossed stamp; failure to do so not only renders the contract null and void, but also involves a criminal offence.

Let the Legislature then enact that contracts which cover a period of more than one month are not valid, and therefore cannot be stamped. You would then have an offender liable to criminal proceedings, and I think this would prove much more of an effectual bar to forward gambling than the Keswick Ordinance was.

Coming back to the Cement Co., in spite of rumours of competition present and to come, shareholders should remain unshaken in their confidence as to the future prospects of this industry in view of the large public works and building enterprises now pending.

The Company is an old established one with very valuable assets, as your correspondent pointed out. It is in a position to maintain command of the market by virtue of the excellence of its product.

If the present Directors on being tried are found wanting, shareholders will have an opportunity of displacing them at the next annual meeting, and if the old ones will come back, by all means let us have them.

But there should be no cause for anxiety: the Company is sound. Let shareholders remain firm even at some sacrifice, and no doubt the organisers of the "bear" movement will find before December is out, that they will not have held it all their own way.—Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.
Hongkong, September 23rd, 1924.

MAJOR ZANNI'S FLIGHT DELAYED.

ADVISED NOT TO TOUCH SHANGHAI.

Major Pedro L. Zanni has suffered another delay in his attempt to fly round the world. This time the trouble is political, and not mechanical. When interviewed shortly after his arrival at Lanchow on Monday afternoon Major Zanni said that he was expecting word from his Government as to his future movements in relation to the civil war now raging round Shanghai.

Anticipating no difficulty in this direction, Major Zanni overhauled and refuelled his machine early yesterday morning and made arrangements to hop off for Foochow just before noon. At about 11.30 a.m., however, a cable was received from the Argentine Consul at Shanghai advising the aviator not to land at Shanghai until he received word advising him to do so. The cable also stated that permission to land had not been granted.

This, of course, meant that Major Zanni's flight further North would be postponed for the present, at any rate. Certainly he could have gone on to Foochow, but there would be no advantage in his so doing as he would only be held up there.

Whilst disappointed at the further delay Major Zanni is still hopeful that permission to land in Shanghai will be granted. To this end yesterday afternoon he sent a special cable to the Argentine Consul at Shanghai, urging him to obtain the permit if at all possible.

Should permission be refused to land at Shanghai it may mean considerable changes in Major Zanni's programme. He has a quantity of spare parts for his machine stored at Shanghai.

RENT ORDINANCE CASES.

VALIDITY OF A NOTICE TO QUIT QUESTIONED.

Two interesting Rent cases were heard yesterday by Mr. Justice Dyer Ball in the Summary Court.

In the first case Fong Chung-nin sought to recover possession of 273, Queen's Road Central, from the Sang Hing Tai firm.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., represented the plaintiff and Mr. H. S. Fitzroy appeared for the defendant.

Two points were raised by Counsel for the defence. One was that the notice to quit was bad in that it failed to state the exact nature of the intended reconstruction, inasmuch as it did not state that a wall at the rear was not to be pulled down; and secondly that the notice to quit "on or before" a certain date was ambiguous and therefore bad in law, a definite notice being required to be given.

In answer to the first point evidence was given by Mr. A. R. F. Raven, architect, that the wall referred to was a retaining wall and was part of the site, and not of the house. It formed part of the back wall of the house but this was only for convenience. In the absence of the house, the wall would still be there. When the property was sold by the Crown, it was an express condition that the purchaser should build a retaining wall to support the hillside.

Mr. Potter, reply to Mr. Fitzroy's argument in regard to the validity of the notice, quoted cases to show that it was sufficient for the tenant to know what was meant. It merely said that you had to give up possession on a certain day, but if you preferred to give up before, the landlord would be willing to take over possession. The dictum of Mr. Justice Lush, in which he said that he thought such notice was bad, was in a case in which the notice stated that possession was required on or before. That was not so in the present case, and even under those circumstances, Mr. Justice Lush was not supported by the text-books. Judgment was reserved.

THE STANDARD RENT.

The other case was one in which the Judge was asked to fix the standard rent of No. 38, Pottinger Street. The owners sought to raise the rent of the part of the premises, in the occupation of the Chung Mau firm from \$42 to \$120 a month.

Mr. A. el Arculli represented the owners, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ, the tenant.

Mr. U. Gonella, architect, was called to give expert evidence. He gave it as his opinion that the rental according to value, should be \$28 per month for the basement, \$100 for the ground floor, \$60 for the first floor and \$65 for the top storey, a total of \$250 per month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russ, witness said that he valued the property at \$36 per square foot. Asked how he arrived at the figure, Mr. Gonella explained that an adjoining owner had asked \$38 per square foot for similar property, and he, therefore, thought \$36 was the figure he would give a client when asked to make a valuation.

Mr. Russ replied by asking if Mr. Gonella had been to Naples and had seen there the pedlars offering pens made from nodding. Mr. Russ said that they generally from Vesuvius. On Mr. Gonella ally asked two lira apiece, but if one offered "fifty centimes" the pedlars always said "Yes." This, Mr. Russ said, was an example of a price asked, not being a true reflection of actual value.

One of the plaintiffs deposed in the witness-box that as recently as last month he had been offered \$30,000 for the property but had refused to sell. He mentioned that many brokers had made similar offers to him, but when pressed by Mr. Russ, said that he could not remember the name of any one of them.

Addressing his Lordship, Mr. Russ said that a few months ago the landlords tried to get possession of the premises and failed and they were now trying to terrorise the tenants. The evidence could only be described as astounding. They called an expert who talked glibly of market price, and he told them he fixed it because of a price which a man hoped to get but did not. He had never heard of such nonsense. The increase asked for was outrageous. He had previously offered \$80 and he thought that very reasonable. He agreed that it was a case where the rent should be increased.

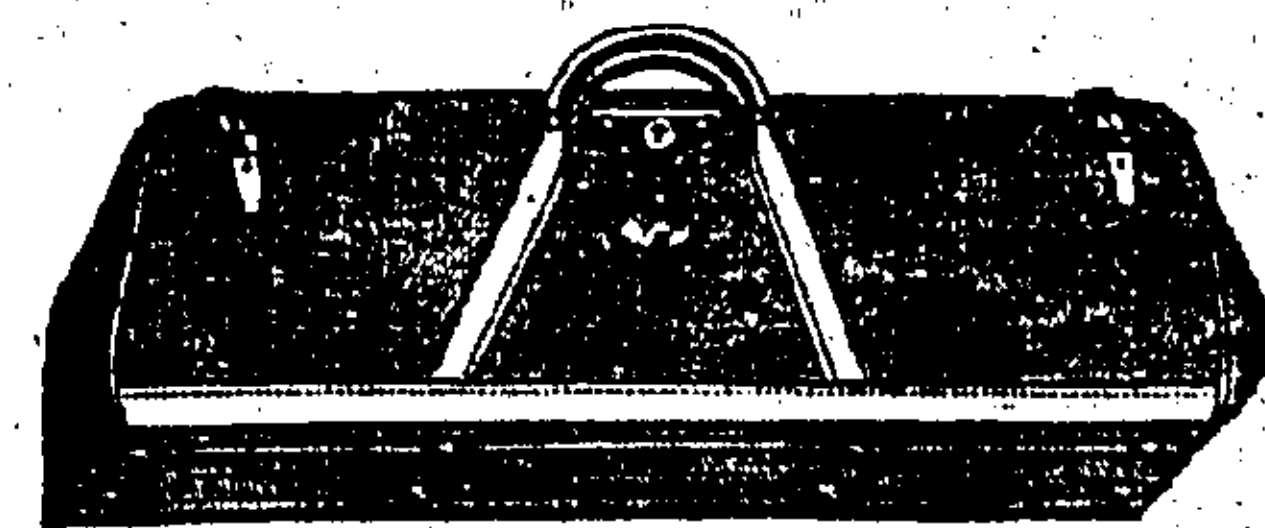
Mr. Arculli said that if the tenants offered \$80 it was clearly forth more. Mr. Russ had talked to Mr. Gonella about the pedlars at Naples. They asked two lira, Mr. Gonella might give them 1½ lira, but he could quite understand Mr. Russ getting the pen for 50 centimes. Mr. Russ came from Scotland. (Laughter.)

His Lordship fixed the rent at \$60 and ordered that each party should pay its own costs.

CRICKET GEAR

BATTING AND WICKET KEEPING GLOVES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS HAVE ARRIVED. ALSO DUKE'S CRICKET BALLS AND BUCKSKIN AND CANVAS LEG GUARDS BAT OIL AND GRIPS ABDOMINAL PROTECTORS ETC. ETC.

CRICKET BATS (RIGHT AND LEFT HAND) INCLUDING "FORCE" XXXX GUNN AND MOORE'S "AUTOGRAPH" SPALDING'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" PHILIP MEADS AUTOGRAPH THESE BATS ARE FITTED WITH LONG AND SHORT HANDLES HARROW AND FULL SIZE BLADES



CRICKET BAGS.

\$18.50, 20.00, 30.00.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS
HONGKONG

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

"TO JULIA" (SONG CYCLE)

D1460 No. 1. THE BRACELET. HUBERT EDDALL, TENOR
No. 2. (a) MAIDEN'S BLUSH, (b) JULIA'S HAIR
D1461 No. 3. TO DAISES
No. 4. THE NIGHT
D1462 No. 5. (a) INTERLUDE, (b) CHERRY RIPE
GO LOVELY ROSE

ANDERSON'S.

Wm Powell Ltd
Phone 4578.

Carpets. Curtains
Cretones
Linoleum
Electro Plate
Linens
Crockery. Glassware
Furniture.

We invite You to inspect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT TATTOO
On MURRAY PARADE GROUNDS
8.30 P.M., THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER.

By Kind Permission of the G.O.C. and
Lt.-Col. F. S. MONTAGUE BATES,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAMME ARE:
TORCHLIGHT FIGURE MARCH, No. 1 Platoon
SCOTTISH DANCES, Scottish Coy.
MAHARATTA DANCE, 24th Bombay
Grenadiers

By Kind Permission of Major
T. T. OAKES and OFFICERS

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY, Surrey Regt.
and

ELITE SURREY REGT. BAND AND DRUMS.

By Kind Permission of Lt.-Col. F. S.
MONTAGUE BATES, C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O. and OFFICERS

SCOTTISH PIPE BAND AND DRUMS.

LIGHTING EFFECTS BY ENGINEER
O. H.V.D.C.

ADMISSION TO SEATS IN STANDS...\$1

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT MOUTRIE'S,
VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS,
AND PEAK CLUB.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF
Sale by Public Auction to be held on
MONDAY, the 29th day of September, 1924,
at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works
Department, by Order of His Excellency the
GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND
at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hong-
kong, for a term of 75 years commencing
from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal
at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of
His Majesty the King, for one further term of
24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	100/101	Shamshuipo.	100/101	100/101	100/101	100/101
2	100/102	Shamshuipo.	100/102	100/102	100/102	100/102
3	100/103	Shamshuipo.	100/103	100/103	100/103	100/103
4	100/104	Shamshuipo.	100/104	100/104	100/104	100/104
5	100/105	Shamshuipo.	100/105	100/105	100/105	100/105
6	100/106	Shamshuipo.	100/106	100/106	100/106	100/106
7	100/107	Shamshuipo.	100/107	100/107	100/107	100/107
8	100/108	Shamshuipo.	100/108	100/108	100/108	100/108
9	100/109	Shamshuipo.	100/109	100/109	100/109	100/109
10	100/110	Shamshuipo.	100/110	100/110	100/110	100/110

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "JAVA"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that all Goods are being
landed and placed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be
obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 1st of
October, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godown, where they
will be examined by Messrs. Anderson &
Aashe on the 1st of October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be
presented to the Underwriters before the 4th
of October, 1924, or they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1924. [1286]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
& LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF,
CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SOU DAN"
Capt. G. G. RANDALL, carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from
this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st
OCTOBER, 1924, at Noon, taking Pas-
sengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be trans-
shipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer pro-
ceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
5 P.M., the Day before Sailing. The contents
and value of all packages must be declared.
For further particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1924. [1285]

HOLT'S WHARF, KOWLOON.

IN the Event of the Owners of the under-
mentioned Goods not taking Delivery by
30th SEPTEMBER, they will be Sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION to defray Cost of
Storage, etc.

THE NORTH WEST TRADING CO.

N.W.T. (330 BAYVIEW PIERS) Stored
5 Bolls Shores 201021
14 Bolls Flat Heads
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
[1278]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are Reminded that Entries for
the FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEET-
ING Close on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER
27th, 1924, at 12 o'clock Noon. [1282]

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders
in the above Company will be held at the
Company's Town Office, 2, LOWER ALBERT
ROAD, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, 4th DAY
OF OCTOBER, 1924, at Noon, for the
purpose of presenting the Report of the
Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st
July, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from SEPTEMBER
27th to OCTOBER 4th, 1924, both days in-
clusive.

By Order, M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1924. [1274]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS
ASSOCIATION.

THE following are Members of the above
Association—
A. H. CARROLL, J. F. GROSS,
M. A. RABACK, V. YANOVICH,
J. W. KEW, A. P. GREAVES,
W. J. CARROLL, H. M. H. EDWARDS,
O. KITCHEN, SEE KOW CHIT,
YIP YUNG PAK, HARRY O. ORRILL,
F. M. L. SOARES, SOO PUI SHAO,
H. E. EDWARDS.

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEW, Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1924. [774]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE following are Members of the above
Exchange—

ABRAHAM, EZRA, LAMBERT, H. A.
ALLEN, A. A. LOGAN, W.
BAGRAM, J. T. MATTHEWSON, R. T.
BENJAMIN, V. NISIM, A.
BIRKETT, H. PERET, I. S.
COX, M. J. FORTSON, R.
CROUCH, N. V. A. FORT, G. H.
ELLIS, M. PUTT, P. G.
GOULD, J. RAYMOND, E. M.
GUTTERER, A. A. SILVA, P. M. de
KEW, FRED. SMITH, P. R.
LAMBERT, GEO. P. TESTER, P.
By Order of the Committee,
A. NISSIM, Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1924. [775]

TO LET.

TO LET.—One SINGLE ROOMED
OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/15,
PEDDER STREET.

Apply—
PROPERTY OFFICE,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1196]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM FREMANTLE, MELBOURNE,
ADELAIDE, SYDNEY AND BRISBANE
(AUSTRALIA).

THE Steamship
"PACIFIC MARU"
having arrived from above ports, on 19th Sep-
tember, 1924, Consignees are hereby requested
to present their Bills of Lading in exchange for
Delivery Orders, and take immediate delivery
from alongside the Steamer.

All Cargo not taken delivery from the
Steamer by 20th September, 1924, will be landed
into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, at Kowloon, and stored
at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to
be left in the Godown, where it will be exam-
ined on the 25th September, 1924.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered on and after 26th September, 1924,
will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
YAMASHITA, KISEN KOGYO
KAINSHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1924. [1276]

S.S. "COMMISSAIRE PIERRE
LECOQ."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTWERP,
DUNKIRK, MIDDLESBOROUGH
and LONDON, in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after
the 27th instant, at Noon, will be subject
to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 30th instant, or they will not be
recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on
Saturday, the 27th instant, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1924. [1279]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SHARE REGISTERS and TRANSFER
BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED
from the 1st to 7th OCTOBER, 1924 (both days
inclusive).

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND
can be obtained at the Office of the Company,
2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, on or after
the 8th Prox.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1924. [1233]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 7123 for 25 Shares, 24
per Share Paid up, number 55126/55150 in
this Society standing in the Name of ROBERT
JOHN JACK SNEDDON, of Hongkong, has
been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration
of One Month from the Date hereof the above
Document be not forthcoming the said Cer-
tificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No
Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 25
Shares will be issued in its stead by the
Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. [1235]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND
TRIPS during the Months of JULY to
SEPTEMBER, from HONGKONG to POONCHOW
(Pagoda Anchorage), and Return, Calling
at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward
and Downward Voyages, by the Company's
New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer
"HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80,
for the Round Voyage, including Meals while
the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for
Return ONLY by this Steamer either by the
Voyage for which it is issued or by the follow-
ing Sailing from Poohchow. Duration of Stay
at Poohchow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the
Steamer will leave HONGKONG from the Com-
pany's Wharf at 5 p.m. Arriving at Daylight
on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will carry
passengers from PASOJA ANCHORAGE to
POONCHOW CITY, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing,
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [908]

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATRIX,
PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Situate at and being No. 11, HART AVENUE,
KOWLOON, in the Colony of Hongkong,
To be Sold by Auction Without Reserve

FRIDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1924,
at 3 P.M.

IN ONE LOT
By Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA, Auctioneer,
at his Auction Room at No. 24,
A'Gular Street.

The Property consists of—
All that Piece or Parcel of Ground registered
in the Land Office as Section D of Kow-
loon Inland Lot No. 573 together with the
messuage and premises thereon known as No.
11, Hart Avenue.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be
obtained from

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong,
or from

Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA, The Auctioneer,
Also

WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of Sept., 1924,
at 2.30 P.M.

by Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA,
at No. 11, HART AVENUE, KOWLOON,
A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE

also

1 Baby Grand Piano by "Challen" in
first class condition.

1 Baby Grand Piano by Kemmler & Co.,
in good condition.

1 Victor Gramophone and Records.

1 Drawing Room Suite. [1261]

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes—YI.

FOR SALE.—Excellent Toned PIANO by
Crowley in Good Condition. On View
Any Time.—4, St. George's House.—\$500 or
Nearest Bid. [43]

TO-DAY AT

THE CORONET.

WALLACE REID

in

"WHAT'S YOUR
HURRY?"

BEN TURPIN in

"The Janitor."

TOPIAL BUDGET.

INTIMATIONS

You will arise refreshed,
full of vigour and energy,
if you make it a habit
of taking

WATSON'S

EFFERVESCENT

LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver,
kidneys and bowels, and
eliminates from the system
all impurities. It relieves
the congested condition
arising from sedentary
occupations, overwork,
errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.25 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

A S WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 11, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1924.

THE CHINESE POSTMAN.

In the course of description of the field
of battle beyond Shanghai in 'one of
the Shanghai papers recently it was
remarked that a Chinese postman was
observed following his calling on the
war front with stolid indifference to
the possibility of his activities being
suddenly terminated by a bullet intended
for another billet. We are reminded of
this little incident by the receipt of the

Report on the working of the Chinese
Post Office during the year 1923, for it
begins by saying that "although, in the
domestic field, the much desired political
unification between North and South has
not been achieved during the past year, the
work of the Post Office, amid the
consequent unsettled conditions, has been
quietly and methodically progressing.

No very marked extension work has been
possible, but much has been done for the
betterment of inland connection, for the
development of various methods of postal
connection with other countries, and for
the general increase of efficiency. And,
paradoxical as it may seem, the statis-
tical returns once more exhibit a con-
siderable increase, in spite of warnings
and banditti." It is, however, admitted
that the closing of the foreign Postal
Agencies has contributed greatly to the
results recorded in the Report, and "in
respect at any rate of the returns of mail
matter posted, it may be said that the
Post Office has on this occasion derived
what of advantage it has experienced
from without." At the same time the
Report notes that there has been a re-
covery in every direction of the ground
lost in 1922, and "no limit can be set to
the expansion which is possible when
once political troubles are out of the way
and the country enjoys peace."

We learn from the Report, among other
things, that at the end of last year there
were 40,318 places in China provided with

postal facilities; that the Chinese Post
Office during the year dealt with 473
million articles of mail matter—an in-
crease of 47 millions over the aggregate
of the previous year; that parcels rose
from 4,800,000 to 5,300,000 in number; that
money orders issued and cashed was in
each case approximately \$96,000,000, show-
ing an increase of between 25 and 28 per
cent. on the figures of the previous year.
International orders represented
only about one per cent. of the total
issue, so that the advance is almost
entirely domestic.

This progress is very remarkable con-
sidering the difficulties under which the
work of the Post Office has been carried
on. Mr. PICARD-DENTELAN, the Co-Direc-
tor-General, who is responsible for the
compilation of the Report, makes due
acknowledgment of "the fidelity, patience
and loyalty of many employees whose lot
during the year has been a hard one." The
Report mentions that couriers have in
some cases been killed, inland Post-
masters and their staffs have been kid-
napped, and sectional inspectors have
encountered difficulties and endured hard-
ships of many kinds, being robbed some-
times twice over on the same journey.
"The Administration," says Mr. PICARD-
DENTELAN, "is singularly fortunate in the
quality of the services they have rendered,
for it is to these services that the
extraordinary integrity and security of
the mails is due."

Dealing with the working of the Post
Office in the province of Kwangtung the
Report records that postal operations
have been considerably retarded there as
a consequence of local and provincial
conditions, resulting in heavy decreases
in the various categories of mail matter
handled, though the financial situation
has been maintained owing primarily to
the revenue accruing as the result of the
withdrawal of the foreign Post Offices,
and also to the raising of the postage
tariff between Hongkong and Macao and
the enforcement of the uniform tariff in
certain zones which had hitherto enjoyed
specially reduced rates. "The frequent
interruption of various modes of transport
and the suspension of services, owing to
the unsafety of routes infested by
brigands or interrupted by military
operations, are causes which hindered
progress in the domestic parcel business."

The bright feature in the Kwangtung
district is that "the money order busi-
ness has considerably improved"; but
these increased transactions are attri-
buted principally to the influx of alien
troops into the province, and to foreign
money order business, the bulk of which
was formerly transacted by the foreign
Postal Agencies.

Taken as a whole the Report on the
working of the Chinese Post Office shows
that good progress continues to be made
in spite of the many severe handicaps to
which reference has been made, and it
is very satisfactory to see that the balance
of the working account comes out on the
right side. Out of a total revenue of
\$20,791,510.44 the Post Office is able to
pay forward a working balance of
\$165,933.59, after meeting capital expendi-
ture during the year amounting to
\$1,810,066.01, and repaying to the Cust-
oms advances made to the Postal Ser-
vice amounting to \$630,804.34. Some day,
when the country enjoys peace, the
Chinese Post Office should become a
profitable State institution.

Yesterday's Garrison Orders cancels
the orders issued in July for the boiling
of milk and water.

"Self-sacrifice" will be the subject of
this week's public lecture of the Hong-
kong Lodge of the Theosophical Society,
16, Queen's Road Central, on Wednesday,
September 24th, at 8.45 p.m. All are
welcome.—Adv.

A Chinese was sentenced to four weeks'
hard labour at the Central Magistracy
yesterday for stealing two eye-bolts
belonging to the s.s. Pearlshell at Taikoo
Docks. The police said so many of these
bolts had been stolen from the ship that
it had to remain in dock for a day or
two longer whilst new ones were being
made.

"During last week four cases of typhoid
were notified in the Colony (2 Chinese,
1 Portuguese and 1 Indian). There was
one death from the disease. One British
case of paratyphoid was notified and two
fatal Chinese cases of cerebro-spinal
fever.

An old shroff from whom a thief snatch-
ed a bag of money in Connaught Road
West ran after him. A district watchman
joined in the pursuit and captured the
thief. "For an old man you appear to
have run well," said Mr. Lindsell to the
shroff at the Central Magistracy yester-
day. "I have been accustomed to run
since I was a child," said the shroff.
The thief was sentenced to four months'
imprisonment.

Owing to interruption of the Chinese
landlines beyond Tientsin, ordinary pri-
vate telegrams for Mukden, Harbin and
other places in Manchuria, except Dalny,
are transmitted by irregular mails from
Tientsin to Newchwang and consequently
are subject to heavy delay. Telegrams
for Dalny and Government telegrams and
urgent private telegrams for other places
in Manchuria, are transmitted by the
Chéfoo-Dalny cable.

When a solicitor offered to put up bail
himself for a client at the Kowloon Magis-
tracy yesterday, Mr. Hamilton asked if
this was not contrary to custom. The
Solicitor (Mr. J. M. Hall) replied that
he knew of no rule or regulation to the
contrary. The defendant, he added, was
a friend of his. His Worship remarked
that it seemed to him unusual. "I do
not mind," he added. "It is between
you and the law authorities."

A grand Torchlight Tattoo is adver-
tised to take place on the Murray Parade
Ground on Thursday evening, October
9th, under the auspices of the Hongkong
Volunteer Defence Corps. It will be
seen from the advertisement that the
programme will include a torchlight figure
march by the No. 1 Platoon, Scottish
dances by the Scottish Company and
Maharatta dances by the Bombay Gren-
adiers, as well as a grand military display
by the Surrey Regiment. Altogether it
is a most attractive programme and it
ought to be possible for the promoters to
count very confidently on a very large
attendance of the general public on the
occasion.

To-morrow the Chinese people observe
the birthday of Confucius. At Canton,
the Canton Gazette says, with the excep-
tion of the schools, there will be no
official holiday. In previous years, Con-
fucius' birthday was observed in official
circles, among the merchants, and by the
public in general. This year there is to
be a departure from the usual customs
for in an announcement, the Governor
declares that there will be no holiday on
that day. The merchants and the general
public, observes our Canton contem-
porary, do not seem to be very enthu-
siastic this year, for no elaborate pre-
parations are being made for the obse-
rvance of the birthday.

The fact that Dr. W. W. Yen's nomi-
nation as Premier was

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATEST CABLES.
THE LEAGUE.FREE ACTION FOR BRITISH NAVY.
MR. HENDERSON'S PLAIN
STATEMENT.

Geneva, September 23rd.

The draft arbitration protocol was discussed by the Armaments Committee yesterday evening when Mr. Henderson made important reservations in regard to the use of the British fleet, which he declared must retain entire liberty of action. He said the British Government thought it inconceivable that the British Empire would make war against a covenant or protocol. Therefore he only envisaged a case in which they would be engaged in war-like operations on behalf of the covenant with the approval of the League. His Government was sure in such a case it would be necessary and desirable in the general interest as well as in Britain's particular interest that the British fleet should be able to operate with that freedom requisite to secure the rapid success and termination of hostilities. The sanctions therefore proposed—a reservation that arising out of a war-like operation undertaken by the British Empire in support of the League should not be referred to the permanent court for settlement. The reservation did not appear to limit in any manner the value of what the League was doing. Nobody desired the Permanent Court to become a body controlling military operations, therefore he believed in safeguarding the liberty of action of the British fleet, which, above all, must be safeguarded. They were not acting contrary to the general interests of the nations of the world.

LOOKING FOR PEACE.

M. Benes reporting on the discussions of the sub-committee, declared that the protocol did not overstep the frame of the covenant in the matter of sanctions. The signatories of the protocol undertook nothing new thereon, though obligations would become more precise and more efficacious. An agreement reached by the sub-committee resulted in an elaboration of the system of leading to the goal of the destruction of war. Their responsibility was grave, but despite difficulties, they hoped the discussions of the third committee, after the Assembly finally acted, the Governments, when it came to a question of signatures, would not cause disappointment to the millions of humans who were looking to Geneva with one only word, "Peace," on their lips.

LEAGUE NOT TO BE A WAR
COUNCIL.

Mr. Henderson's precise statement has dispelled misgivings in regards to the use of the British fleet. A further point of Mr. Henderson's declaration deserves special mention, that referring to the part of the Council of the League may be called upon to play in the matter of sanctions. Mr. Henderson declared there was no idea and never had been any idea of placing troops or ships at the disposal of the Council to use as it thought fit. There was no intention whatever of converting the Council into a Council of War, and imposing on it the burden of conducting military campaigns or naval operations.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT WAR.

Geneva, September 22nd.

The provisional text of the arbitration and disarmament protocol, which has been the subject of modification, is published. It generally follows the lines cabled on September 16th.

Article one amends article twelve of the League Covenant, and forbids any member of the League to engage in warfare with another member, excepting in the case of resistance to acts of aggression or when acting by consent of the League. Article five defines the aggressor as the country refusing to submit any disputes to a peaceful settlement or conform

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

THE WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.
TO CLOSE IN NOVEMBER.

London, September 23rd.

The closing date of the Wembley Exhibition is fixed for November 1st. The question of re-opening next year is still open.

A TSARIST RUSSIA.
GRAND DUKE'S APPEAL.

Berlin, September 23rd.

The Grand Duke Cyril, in a manifesto to the Russian people assumes the vacant throne of Russia with the title of Tsar. The *Cologne Tageblatt* learns that the Grand Duke does not intend officially to inform the foreign Powers at present but will continue to reside in Germany. The manifesto dwells on the sufferings of the people of Russia, formerly the grain producer of Europe, and declares that the hope of foreign help is a vain one owing to the efforts of the communists to bring about a world revolution. He hopes the Russian Army will speak a decisive word, whereby the people will arise and recall their legitimate ruler, and promises to restore the Church and pardon those who have gone astray and to give land to the peasants.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL LEVY.
UNFAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

Berlin, September 23rd.

France's imposition of a 26 per cent. levy has been received most unfavourably in commercial and Government circles. It is declared in the latter regard that it is an unfriendly act, which will prejudice the execution of the Dawes Agreement.

SPEEDING UP THE CABLES.
1,000 LETTERS A MINUTE.

Berlin, September 23rd.

Professor Wagner, president of the Berlin Telegraphic Technical Institute, claims to have discovered a method of trans-oceanic cabling of 1,000 letters, a minute compared with the present maximum of 200. It is intended to construct cables between Germany and the United States on Wagner's system.

to a judicial ruling, arbitral award or unanimous decision of the Council.

The Hague court will be the arbitrator when international law becomes involved, while upon the Council devolves the responsibility of deciding whether an act of war has been illegally committed, and applying the appropriate sanctions.

Another article, which is not numbered, authorises an invitation to be issued to a non-member nation to submit to the provisions of the protocol, when engaged in any dispute with a signatory to the protocol.

The question of the economic and financial sanctions to be inflicted on the wrongdoer shall, under Article 7, be decided by the economic and financial organisations of the League.

Article 8 requires the signatories to give the Council, in advance, undertakings regard the extent of the military, naval and air forces they are able to bring into action immediately in order to enforce the provisions of the Protocol. While the signatories may provide the whole or any part of their military, naval or air forces to assist the victim of aggression, all costs of the operations shall be imposed on the aggressor.

Unless a majority of permanent members of the Council and ten other members ratify the Protocol by May 1st, 1925, the invitations to the Disarmament Conference shall be cancelled. The Protocol will not take effect until the disarmament scheme is adopted. In the meantime, the Council will draft a programme of disarmament, which shall be communicated to the Powers at least two months before the Conference meets. The Protocol will also lapse if the Conference disarmament scheme is not carried out within a period to be fixed by the Conference, while any member of the Conference not conforming to the disarmament scheme within the time-limit will be excluded from the benefits of the Protocol.

An appendix stipulates that differences with regard to the interpretation of the Protocol shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

LATEST CABLES.
INDIAN ASSEMBLY.
CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT
ACT REPEALED.

Simla, September 23rd.

The Assembly by 71 votes to 40 passed a bill repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. Sir Alexander Mudiman, opposing, said the times were difficult and abnormal, and pointed out that no stage would be left between ordinary law and martial law if the bill was passed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

ZAGHLUL PASHA VISITS LONDON.

Paris, September 22nd.

Zaghlul Pasha has left for London to negotiate with Mr. MacDonald regarding the outstanding Anglo-Egyptian questions. Interviewed by Reuters, on departing, Zaghlul said he hoped to dissipate the clouds with which the political situation was enshrouded.

WORLD OF SPORT.

HOME FOOTBALL.

London, September 22nd.

First Division.
Sheffield United, 1; West Ham, 1.
Tottenham, 0; West Bromwich, 1.
Scottish League.
Greenock Morton, 1; Aberdeen, 0.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
LEAVES U.S. FOR CANADA.

Svossler, September 22nd.

The Prince of Wales has left for Canada. The entire town bade farewell to the Prince at the station. He made a statement expressing his real regret at leaving the United States, thanking the President and his fellow citizens for offering him the right hand of good fellowship, and hoping some day to be able extensively to tour the United States.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATIES.

HOME GOVERNMENT AND
LIBERAL VIEWS.

London, September 22nd.

Mr. Asquith's letter has dashed the hopes of Government circles that the Liberals tacitly support the existing text of the Anglo-Russian treaty, while seeking to amend the unacceptable provisions; but no representative Liberals interviewed to-day said they believed the situation would result in an immediate General Election. The Liberals hope that the Government will revise or elaborate its plan for a Russian settlement before the issue reaches the crucial stage in the House of Commons. It is suggested that the Government might resume Anglo-Soviet negotiations as a solution to the impasse.

NAVAL PENSIONS.

COMMITTEE FAIL TO AGREE.

The report, issued last month, of the committee considering the pensions of retired naval officers, which were stopped while they were serving during the war and replaced by ordinary pay, shows that they were unable to reach agreement upon principle.

Three members of the committee—Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C. (the chairman), Sir Cyril Jackson, and Lieut. Rhind—find that the practice of suspending retired pay or pension during active service is reasonable, and that the retired re-employed officers were adequately remunerated.

The other two members—Sir Leo Chiozza Money and Mr. A. Emil Davies—however, consider that the grievance felt by the officers should be remedied, and recommend that the amount of retired pay suspended should now be paid, less certain amounts.

KINEMA AND THE NOVEL.

U.S. BISHOP ON WHAT THE
PUBLIC WANTS.

Preaching to a crowded congregation at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Bishop Talbot, presiding bishop of the American Episcopal Church, said:

"What is the reason for appeal of 'the movies'—the picture show? Surely it is because things move—they seem to be alive—they represent life. That is what the public wants."

It is the same in literature. Since I came to England a few weeks ago I have been interested in inspecting the contents of your bookstalls and comparing the results with my experience in America.

They show the great vogue of the novel. The novel appeals because it claims to present life. Essays and other serious forms of literature lack this appeal.

The bishop referred the congregation to the New Testament, "a small book which takes only a short time to read through," as dealing not only with the life of men but also with the eternal principles which govern that life.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

N.Y.K. DISPUTE.

SEAMEN NEUTRAL.

Tokyo, September 23rd.

The publication yesterday of the N.Y.K. directors' statement has led to further rejoinder on the part of the strikers, whose attitude, according to morning's papers, is stiffening by assurance of support from branch offices everywhere. The seamen, with the exception of one section, which are reported to be backing up the President, maintain neutrality. Should they be forced to join the dispute the situation would be greatly complicated.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

REPORT FROM PEKING.

Peking, September 23rd.

Reuters learn authoritatively that while the Russo-Japanese agreement, in principle on many points, has been reached including Sakhalin, a few subjects still present difficulty. Knotty problems are expected to arise within the next fortnight, and it will be seen whether a final agreement is reachable. If so, Japan will recognise the Soviet.

WORLD FLIGHTS.

A JAPANESE ATTEMPT.

Tokyo, September 23rd.

If sufficient public subscriptions are forthcoming for the Imperial Civilian Aviation Association, there will be a world flight to London in 1925 by civilian and military aviators.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR IN THE NORTH.

CHANG RECOGNISES THE SOVIET.

Harbin, September 22nd.

It is reported that Chang Tse-lian has signed an agreement at Mukden to recognise the Soviet Government.

Peking, September 23rd.

According to a foreign report the Mukden agreement relates to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

SHANSI GOVERNOR'S OFFER.

Peking, September 22nd.

It is reported that Governor Yen has offered to maintain two fully-equipped brigades of Shansi troops for service on the field against Fengtien, and also 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

In accepting these offers, the Government warmly thanked Governor Yen.

A QUIET WEEK-END.

Shanghai, September 22nd.

There was hardly any fighting during the week-end on the Hwangtu-Liuho front.

Lu Yung-hsiang's decision, to hold on is obviously to assist Chang Tse-lian by engaging as long as possible fairly large forces that would otherwise be employed by Wu Pei-fu in the North.

Lu Yung-hsiang has shortened his front to 32 miles, which is held by 35,000 Shantung troops, who are all believed to be loyal.

LU'S INTENTIONS.

Lu Yung-hsiang is credited with the intention of ultimately falling back to positions two miles from the boundaries of the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai.

This could almost certainly mean that some of the Kiangsu shells would fall inside the boundaries and insure (so Lu Yung-hsiang is said to calculate) foreign intervention which would not be unfavourable to himself.

However, the result of this week's fighting may secure a quick decision for Kiangsu, who during the past four days has been bringing up further reinforcements, especially guns, to the front.

LEGENDS.

JOSEPH CONRAD'S LAST ARTICLE.

The *Daily Mail* of August 15th printed the last words written by Joseph Conrad. He was at work on this article, specially for *The Daily Mail*, on the day before he died and within a couple of hours of being stricken by the illness which proved fatal.

Earlier on the same morning he had been discussing it with a friend and had told him how he hoped that from this one article—which in its present state is about three-quarters completed—would spring a volume of intimate memories of the sailors he had met which would be a kind of pendent volume to "The Mirror of the Sea." That book, he explained to his friend, dealt more with the sea he had known than with the sailors he had known, but this new volume was to have dealt rather with the sailors than with the sea.

Mr. Conrad was a slow and careful worker. He revised unceasingly, and it must be borne in mind that this article had by no means seen his final revisions so far as it had gone, although the facsimile of the last page of his M.S. which the paper reproduces shows how unrelenting he was in his efforts after the perfect word and phrase.

LEGENDS.

To watch the growth of a legend is a sad occupation. It is not so much because legends deal with people and things finished and done with; that they spring, as it were, from amongst the bones of dead men. Flowers (as I have seen myself) will do that too. That's all in the order of nature, and both flowers and legends are upon the whole decorative, which is all to the good.

I have nothing against a legend twining its tendrils fancifully about the facts of history or the tables of statistics (which can be fanciful too, though they can never be made very decorative). They spring from noble soil, they are a form of memory which we all like to leave behind us, that linger about the achievement of men who have had their day and the vanished forms of things which have served the needs of their time.

One could welcome that fine form of imaginative recognition of the past with nothing worse than the gentle melancholy which the passage of time brings in its train if it were not disfigured by touches of fatuity of which a legend is wholly free, because I suspect that those who record its tales as picked out on the lips of men are doing it in a spirit of love. And that is only right and proper. But love is uncritical. It is an enthusiastic state seeing romance in what may be not true to the spirit of its subject, so to speak. And thus the false which is often fatuous also creeps into a worthy or even noble story.

Or even into a holy story. The Golden Legend itself. The legend of saints and their miracles is an awful example of that danger—as anyone who turns over a few pages of it may see. Saintliness is made absurd by the presentation of the miraculous facts themselves. It lacks spirituality in a surprising way.

Yes, fatuity lurks in all legends fatally by the effect of our common credulity. However, the legend I have in my mind has nothing to do with saints—but with beings at first sight infinitely different, but whose lives were hard (no saint, I take it, ever slept on a bed of roses) if not exactly ascetic, and if not hermit-like, yet as far removed from the commonest amenities and the simplest affections which make life sweet, and as much removed from the material interests of this world as the most complete spiritual renunciation could make it.

SAILORS.

Perhaps nobody could guess from what precedes that I have sailors in my mind. I do not mean to be irreverent if I insist that in a temporal sense there was much that was edifying in their lives. They did not work miracles, to be sure, but I have seen them repeatedly do all that men can do for their faith—if it was only the faith in their own manhood. And that is something, surely. But there was something more in it, something larger—a fidelity to the demands of their calling which I verily believe was for all of them I knew, both afloat and ashore, vocational quite as much in its way as any spiritual call a man's nature has ever responded to. And all that for no perceptible reward in the praise of men and the favour of gods—I mean the seagoing, an indigent, pitiless lot, who had nothing to offer to servants at their shrine but a ward in some hospital on shore or a sudden wedding with death in a great uproar, but with no gilding of fine words about it. *In mortali phrase.*

In all this there is material for a fine legend, if not of saintly virtues, then of a consistent display of manhood. And the legend will not be long, for the last days of sailing ships were short if one thinks of the countless ages since the first sail of leather or rudely woven rushes was displayed to the wind. Stretching the period both ways to the utmost, it lasted from 1850 to 1910. Just sixty years. Two generations. The twinkling of an eye. Hardly the time to drop a prophetic tear. For the pathos of that era lies in the fact that when the sailing ships and the art of sailing them reached their perfection they were already doomed. It was a swift doom, but it is consoling to know that there was no decadence.

That era has, however, had its historians, such as Mr. Basil Lubbock, for instance, whose devotion to the glory of the ships and the merits of the men has the character of one of those romantic

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE MENACE TO BRITAIN.

MR. SNOWDEN'S WARNING.

FLAWS IN THE LONDON
AGREEMENT.

Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, discussing the results of the London Reparation Conference with the Political Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, says:

"The problem may arise as to whether the Allies will not find greater difficulty in receiving reparations than Germany will experience in providing them."

"In one or two respects the Dawes Scheme has been materially altered or modified by the Conference, and I feel grave doubts as to whether these changes may not give rise to difficulties in the future. I have expressed my disagreement with the decisions of the Conference in regard to two decisions in particular."

TWO DISAGREEMENTS.

One is that in the event of Germany being unable to ensure from its industrialists the delivery of a sum which will be regarded as a wilful default and will expose Germany to sanctions. Such a limitation of Germany's commercial freedom was never contemplated after 1930 in the treaty or in the Dawes Report. Particularly in regard to coal, this clause may be disadvantageous to British industry.

The second point on which I disagree is this: The members of the Dawes Committee have decided that they never contemplated that the power to give foreign nationals the right to invest in German property should extend to the purchase of shares in German industries. All the delegations except the French were agreed that it was very undesirable that such investments should be made out of reparation funds but the French insisted that the exclusion should not be inserted in the agreement.

"The Germans have put into the proceedings of the Conference a protest against this exclusion. I need not point out that this is a matter of considerable importance to British trade interests."

"I am profoundly dissatisfied with the determination of the French and Belgian Governments to continue the occupation of the Ruhr."

To a question asking what the French can hope to get out of the occupation, Mr. Snowden replied:

"The French industrialists, of whom M. Loucheur is the guiding and inspiring spirit, have designs upon the economic control of certain German industries, which they make no effort to conceal. There is a very real danger that political means will be used to advance these aims. The proposed commercial agreement between France and Germany is one method by which this project may be advanced."

I warn British commercial interests, particularly the textile and iron trades, to be alert in this matter. The draft agreement, which has been proposed is a trade menace to Great Britain of the most serious character."

passions that last a life-time. He is now of the brotherhood initiated with all the awful ceremonies of a Cape Horn passage. He speaks with much knowledge. And there is Miss C. Fox-Smith, in whom I verily believe the quintessence of the collective soul of the latter-day seaman has found its last resting-place, and a poignant voice before taking its flight for ever from the earth. Truth itself speaks in her verse—I can safely say, since I, (surprising thought) have one foot, at least, in that irrecoverable phase of old sea life for which their piety and their talents have done so much.

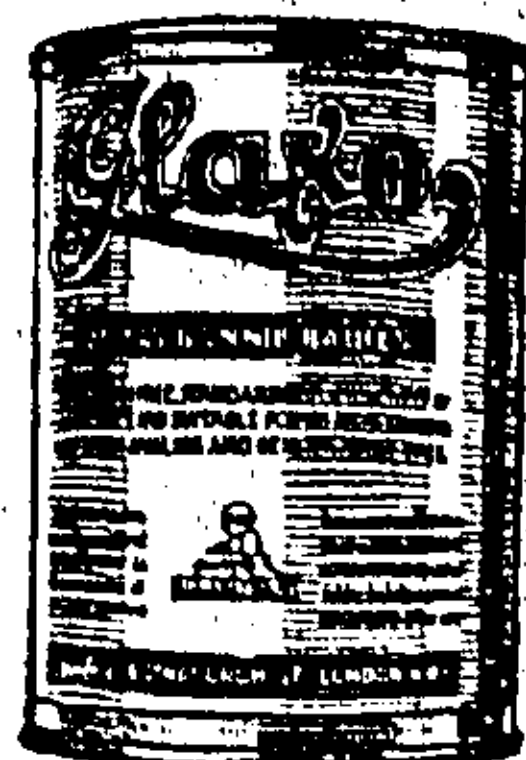
CLIPPER SHIPS.

It is on that ground that I would re-monstrate with Mr. Lubbock against the admission into one of his books of sea chronicles of a tale which would degrade the character of any legend. The facts of a legend need not be literally true. But they ought to be credible and they must be in a sort of fundamental accord with the nature of the life they record, that is with the character of their subject matter. The subject of the Golden Legend is, in fact, the celebration of a miracle-working holiness, and the subject of any sea legend must be the celebration of the era of fair ships sailed with consummate seamanship—an era that seems as distant now as the age of miracles.

The history of the latter days of clipper ships and their men may be said to begin with the *Marco Polo* and the man who commanded her. His name was Forbes, and he is not a figure to stand at the head of a sea legend. He lacked balance in his character. Luck alone made him, and at the first adversity he collapsed. But without going into the details of his short career I am sure I am doing good service to his memory by trying to purge his record of the most fabulous tale that ever cropped up in any legend of the sea.

As adopted, alas! (but the best of us may err) by Mr. Basil Lubbock it runs that Forbes used to padlock the sheets of the *Marco Polo's* sails—one reviewer explaining kindly "to guard against the timid members of a crew, a priceless phrase, whatever it may be." That is a "timid member" and how do you recognise him? Anyhow, I am sure he is a fitting person to play his part in that padlock story.

I wonder who was the man to tell it? He must have been an ironmonger trying for a new outlet for his wares. And to what sort of audience? Certainly, I would have been afraid to tell it to the Horse Marines, that mysterious corps which is famed for its capacity to swallow anything in the way of a yarn. JOSEPH CONRAD.



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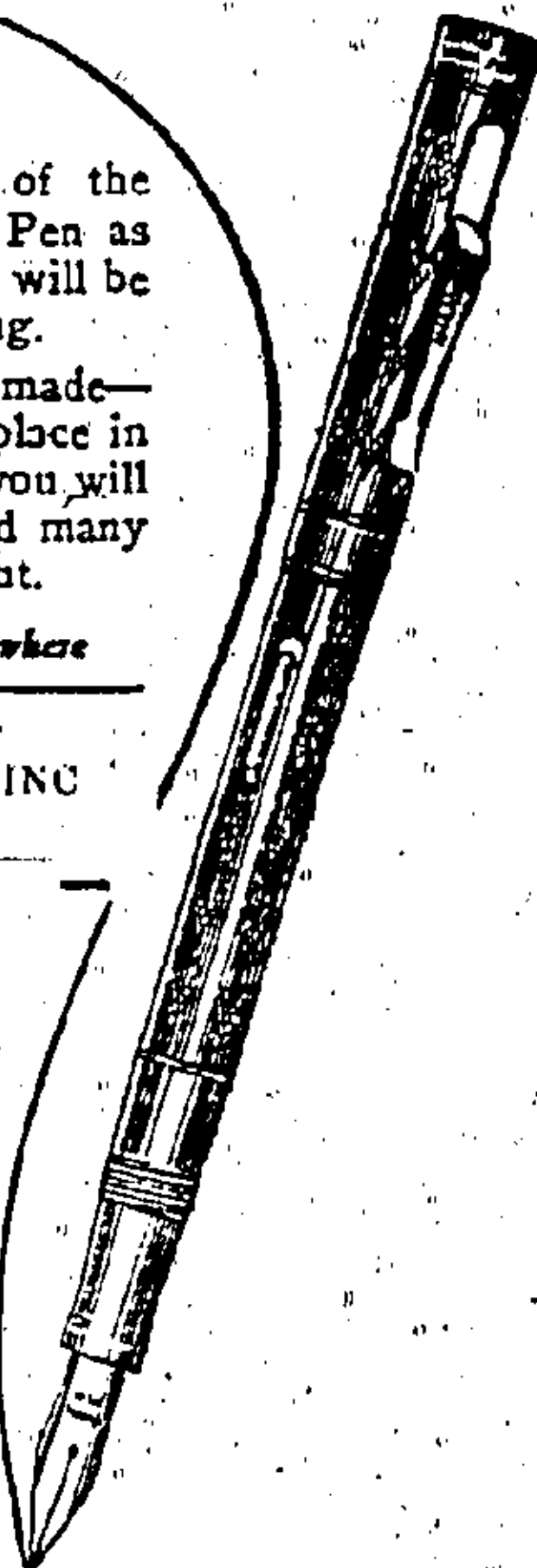
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AN ALL STAR CAST

"THE NIGHT MESSAGE"
FINAL SHOW TO-DAY.

WORLD THEATRE.

MARRIAGE.

WHO ARE THE MADMEN?

John Blunt writing in the *Daily Mail* says:—

Strange things are sometimes said in police courts, but when a defendant at Bournemouth was fined £1 for recklessly riding a bicycle it transpired in evidence that he told the constable who stopped him that he (the constable), being married, could not understand him (the defendant), being single, for single men were not as sane as married men—and that seems, at first sight, one of the strangest and most irrelevant things ever said in a police court.

I don't propose to bring a hornet's nest about my ears by remarking that many single men have been known to express doubts as to the sanity of their friends in marrying, but surely it is true that, if love is a fever—which is certainly very often is—numbers of marriages are contracted in a state of exaltation which seems rather like a temporary lunacy in after years.

But that does not imply that marriage is not a sound institution and a wise step; it only implies that marriage, like most other things, is not all beer and skittles. Mankind has an infinite capacity for deluding itself that it has at last found the ideal, but perhaps it is better to be so deluded, and even more so deluded, than always to be on one's guard against emotion and to distrust the promptings of one's heart.

WHAT BACHELORS MISS.

The bachelor constantly congratulates himself that he has not been "caught," but I wonder whether, taking life as a whole, it is a subject for congratulation at all. The mere freedom to have what is commonly called a good time and to spend all one's income on one's own pleasures is a big price to pay for the lack of a home and of all that a home brings to one.

Penny wise, pound foolish. As a bachelor grows older and sees all the friends of his youth absorbed in their own families he must often feel a great loneliness, and must often wish that he, too, had ventured on matrimony. For if marriage is a gamble which often turns out badly, it is also an adventure, which often turns out well.

If a man is wise he will not begin to think his marriage a failure because the first rapture does not last; that is only the beginning of happiness. If marriage was one long honeymoon it would become terribly tedious; it is just because it settles down into something more enduring and solid that it is really worth while.

THE GREAT EDUCATOR.

The man who marries may be rash, but at any rate it is a rashness ordained by nature and therefore it is a sane rashness. But the man who does not marry, who is too "clever" to be ensnared, and who laughs at the folly of his friends, though he may be wise from a worldly point of view—even that is doubtful—is foolish from the point of view of nature. Therefore, weighing one thing against the other, I am inclined to agree with the statement of the Bournemouth defendant—though what it had got to do with riding a bicycle recklessly, unless he had been recently crossed in love, I do not pretend to understand.

We laugh at the small worries of our married friends, but that does not prevent most of us from getting married ourselves. And this is right, because, apart from all other reasons, marriage is the great educator and the great former of character. It is at once a trial and a blessing—and who can expect more out of life?

SOCIETY LADY AS SHOP GIRL.

Tiring of American Society, Mrs. Morgan Belmont, daughter-in-law of Mr. August Belmont, has announced her intention of entering trade, and is joining the staff of a well-known Fifth Avenue department store, says the New York Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. Several years ago Mrs. Belmont declared that she was frightfully bored by the monotony of the social life of Newport and Long Island, and sought employment in the cinema industry, and for a time appeared in minor roles. Society was shocked, and the names of the Morgan Belmonts were dropped from the social register. Mrs. Belmont is the daughter of Mr. Paul Andrews, head of a well-known New York family, and her marriage to Mr. August Belmont's son in 1915 was one of the events of the season at Newport. They have a beautiful home at Roslyn, Long Island, and Mrs. Belmont was for some years one of the leaders of the younger set. As head of the Personal Shopping Bureau, Mrs. Belmont will have a chance of realising her ambition to "amount to something in the fascinating world of business."

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Although she had been on the stage only five weeks, Miss Doris Sparrow, a chorus girl not yet 20, played the leading part, Sonia, in "The Merry Widow" at the Lyceum Theatre, London, last month at 15 minutes' notice and scored a notable success. Miss Nancie Lovat, who usually plays the parts, was away, and her understudy was ill. Except for small parts in amateur theatricals, Miss Sparrow had never before had a line to say. She is the daughter of Mr. Herbert Sparrow, London-road, St. Albans, and was educated at St. Albans High School. She is a keen lawn tennis player. She had not seen the book of the play until a week previously, when the stage manager, Mr. Clifford Seyler, handed it to her with instructions to run through the part in case of emergency. Her performance was accomplished without the help of the prompter and the audience gave her a great reception.

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SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIANKANG"	On 18th Sept.	1.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANKANG"	On 23rd Sept.	1.30 p.m.
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